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NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN PSELAPHIDAE
(COLEOPTERA) FROM BRAZIL, COLOMBIA
AND MEXICO, WITH KEYS TO MEXICAN
GENERA AND SPECIES

BY

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INTRODUCTION

The pselaphids discussed in this paper come from three sources. Those from Matto Grosso, Brazil were given to me by Dr. H. F. Strohecker of Ohio University; those from Colombia were presented by Henry Dybas of the Chicago Natural History Museum; the specimens from Mexico were sent recently by Dr. M. J. Sanderson of the Illinois State Natural History Survey. I wish to thank these gentlemen for their gifts. Types of new species described in this paper are in the collection of the author.

The material from Mexico is of especial zoögeographic interest since the majority of the specimens were collected near Acapulco and hence present a partial answer to certain questions asked earlier (Park,

1942, 1943) concerning the pselaphid fauna of the Pacific coastal region of Mexico. This general question is discussed later in this report.

The new records and new species described here bring the total to 919 species known from the Neotropical Region. Of this number, Brazil now has 358, Colombia has 62, and Mexico has 134 species and infraspecific categories known at present.

I. BRAZIL

Decarthron (Decarthron) uveum new species

Type male. Measurements: head 0.23 x 0.35 mm.; pronotum 0.33 x 0.37 mm.; elytra 0.53 x 0.74 mm.; abdomen 0.40 x 0.74 mm.; total length 1.5 mm.

Dark reddish-brown, shining, with moderately abundant, moderately long (0.067 mm.), subdecumbent pubescence; punctulation very sparse and minute.

Head with prominent, coarsely faceted eyes four times as long as obsolete tempora; eyes subcircular from lateral view and composed of about 38 large, convex facets. Vertex with a pair of large foveae; each fovea as large as an ocular facet and set in a deep depression; foveae on a line through third row of ocular facets and each nearer an eye than to each other; foveae not united by an interfoveal sulcus, but each with a slightly oblique evanescent impression which extends anteriorly to near an antennal base. Antennae relatively long (0.70 mm.), ten-segmented, abnormal, with shape and relative proportions of segments as illustrated (Pl. II, 1); widely separated by the perfectly simple and declivous front; each antenna beneath a rather prominent tubercle which is elevated and obliquely ovoidal; each tubercle bears a large, oblique, ovoidal fovea which is as long as three ocular facets united and appears to be a displaced homologue of the more usual postantennal incisure so common in the genus; the mesial wall of each tubercle largely forms the impression of each vertexal fovea noted. Clypeus simple; labrum simple; right mandible crossed dorsal to left mandible; ventral surface of head normal for genus; maxillary palpi normal for subgenus.

Pronotum with a simple base, with a free, minute, punctiform fovea at basal fifth; no lateral foveae.

Elytra with rounded humeri; each elytron with two basal foveae, the inner at base of entire, deep sutural stria and the outer at base of a discal impression which does not reach the middle of the elytral length; elytral flanks simple.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 5/1.5/1/1/1 with the first strongly, narrowly margined and provided with a pair of

strong, slightly arcuate basal carinae; these carinae half as long as segment but unusually widely separated by more than one-half the total segmental width. Five visible sternites in a length ratio of 3.5/0.1/0.2/0.4/1 with the last two modified: fourth with the median third of its apical margin abruptly elevated into a short, medianly interrupted ridge; fifth sternite medianly elongated and coarsely punctate.

Metasternum peculiar, medianly flattened with this portion densely covered with short, matted pubescence; sternal foveae IV and V very large and densely setose.

Tarsi normal for genus. Anterior femur strongly inflated medianly in the dorsoventral axis to give a sharply angulate outline, and with an alutaceous elongate-fusiform impression on the dorsal face between the high median angle and the distal end of femur. Intermediate femur strongly dilated medianly in the dorsoventral axis, with a small excavation on the dorsoposterior area which is subreniform from above; a short, oblique tooth just distal of the high median angle; the distal part of the femur very oblique; these peculiarities illustrated (Pl. II, 3). The intermediate tibia with a strong patch of setae near apex on ventral face.

Described on a single male (the type) from Corumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Group VI of the genus.

***Decarthron (Decarthron) rudigenus* new species**

Type male. Measurements: head 0.23 x 0.30 mm.; pronotum 0.27 x 0.32 mm.; elytra 0.37 x 0.60 mm.; abdomen 0.33 x 0.56 mm.; total length 1.20 mm.

Yellowish-brown, shining; integument nearly impunctate save for scattered, coarse punctures on elytra; pubescence longer than in *uveum*.

Head with short obsolete tempora and prominent eyes as in *uveum*. Vertex with a pair of foveae placed as in *uveum*, these foveae free, each much smaller than an ocular facet but appearing large as a consequence of the circular depression in which each is situated. A second pair of foveae, also free, on a line through antennal bases; these foveae relatively large, each as large as an ocular facet and each set in an oblique, oval depression. Each side of head with a well developed postantennal incisure so typical of the subgenus. Therefore the top of the head appears sexfoveate, the postantennal incisure, anterior oval, and interocular fovea of each side arranged in a triangle. Clypeus long, gently declivous; labrum simple; right mandible crossed dorsal to left mandible; ventral surface of head as for genus; maxillary palpi as for the subgenus. Antennae relatively short (0.57 mm. long), ten-segmented, abnormal, with segmental proportions and shapes as illustrated (Pl. II, 2).

Pronotum subglobular, with a large (diameter of an ocular facet), free, median fovea at basal fifth. No lateral foveae and basal margin not punctured.

Elytra with rounded humeri and simple flanks; each elytron with two basal foveae, the inner at base of entire sutural stria and the outer at base of an arcuate discal impression which is half the elytral length.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 4/1/1/1/1 with the first laterally margined as usual and with a pair of arcuate basal carinae which are half the segmental length and are basally separated by half the segmental width. Five sternites in a length ratio of 3.5/0.4/0.2/0.1/0.5 with the last slightly tumid.

Metasternum rather tumid and medianly lightly, longitudinally impressed. Legs relatively simple, with normal tarsi; none of the femora are inflated and the only abnormality is a slender spine on the dorsal face of the intermediate femur, as illustrated (Pl. II, 4).

Described on a single male (the type) from Corumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Group VI of the genus.

Both of these Brazilian species are distinct from previously described *Decarthron*. They may be isolated from their allies (Group VI males having the fourth antennal segment swollen and hence distinctly wider than the third or fifth segments) by the following key:

- 1 Intermediate femur medianly strongly inflated to give an angulate outline, this inflation variously spined and excavated..... 2
Intermediate femur simple, to give a normal outline, with a slender spine at apical two-thirds (Pl. II, 4), Matto Grosso, Brazil*rudigenus* new species.
- 2 Antennal segment VIII much wider than IX; Panama Canal Zone; 1.3 mm. long.....*chichion* Park (1942, p. 190).
Antennal segment VIII subequal in width to IX, or narrower 3
- 3 Minute, not more than 1.16 mm. long; vertex with a pair of interocular foveae connected by a shallow, irregular ogival impression which anteriorly touches a pair of minute frontal pits; male antennae with segments VII and VIII very short and very transverse; Amazon River basin, Brazil.....
.....*nanum* (Schaufuss, 1887, p. 121).
Size larger, 1.4 to 1.5 mm. long; antenna of male with segments VII and VIII longer, less transverse..... 4
- 4 Antennal segment III small and as wide as long; IX slightly transverse; intermediate femur strongly dilated medianly, this swelling armed with a spine and excavated, the excavation bearing two prominent, parallel carinae, and the femur suddenly very narrow and pedunculate distal to the excavation,

this pedunculation in the long axis of the femur; 1.4 mm.

long; São Paulo, Brazil.....*torticornis* Raffray (1909, p. 34).

Antennal segment III very elongate-conical, longer than second and one-third longer than wide and segment IX slightly longer than wide (Pl. II, 1); intermediate femur strongly dilated medianly, this swelling armed with a spine and excavated, the excavation simple, not carinated and the femur very obliquely narrowed distal to the excavation (Pl. II, 3);

1.5 mm. long; Matto Grosso, Brazil.....*uveum* new species.

II. COLOMBIA

Decarthron (Decarthron) bolivari new species

Holotype male. Measurements: head 0.18 x 0.31 mm.; pronotum 0.27 x 0.33 mm.; elytra 0.43 x 0.60 mm.; abdomen 0.47 x 0.53 mm.; total length 1.35 mm.

Light reddish-brown with antennae, palpi and legs light yellowish-brown; integument sparsely clothed with moderately long (0.067 mm.), subdecumbent golden pubescence. Punctuation of head limited to a few coarse punctures on frontal extension, and mesiad of each eye; pronotum and abdomen distinctly punctate; elytra with coarser, subasperate punctures.

Head (Pl. I, 5) with large prominent eyes, each with about 30 coarse facets, nearly twice as long as tempora, nearly circular from lateral view. Vertex rather high medianly, slightly sulcate near occiput, sloping to frontal extension; quadrifoveate, with one pair of large vertexal foveae and a more anterior, shallower pair of frontal foveae just mesiad of the postantennal incisure, surface broadly convex between these frontal foveae. Front horizontally produced between antennal bases as a trapezoidal process; this extension overhangs the simple clypeus, and, when seen apically, it appears as an oval depression with sharply carinated border which holds a row of mesially-directed setae; labrum simple; right mandible crossed dorsal to left mandible. Ventral surface of head typical of genus, with an elongate-oval, median fossa with sharply carinated border. Maxillary palpi typical of subgenus; first segment minute; second curcubitoid, basally arcuate, apically moderately inflated; third wider than second, subtriangular, as wide as long with convex outer and angulate inner face; fourth (last) segment slightly wider than third, obliquely truncate at base, apically subacute, with a minute palpal cone at apex.

Antennae ten-segmented, geniculate, abnormal; segment I dorsally subquadrate; II subovate; III symmetrically obconical; IV to VIII forming an arc, fourth swollen on mesial face and distinctly wider than third or fifth, fifth submoniliform with mesial face slightly

swollen, sixth longer than wide and narrower than fifth with mesial face subangulate, seventh distinctly transverse with mesial face produced, eighth very transverse and twice as wide as long with the mesial face strongly and subacutely produced which causes this segment to be slightly wider than tenth segment; IX regularly trapezoidal, as wide as long; X basally truncate, apically inflexed and subacute with a finely pubescent and sharply defined depression occupying apical third of ventral face.

Pronotum rounded-hexagonal with a sharply defined, deep, circular, median fovea at basal fourth; basal margin simple.

Elytra with rounded humeri. Each elytron with two deep basal foveae, simple flank, entire sutural stria and a striaform discal impression extending to middle of length.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 4/1/1/1/2, the first three margined, the first with a pair of arcuate basal carinae one-half segmental length and separated by one-half segmental width. Five visible sternites in a length of ratio of 3/0.2/0.3/0.5/0.5.

Metasternum broadly concave.

Anterior legs: trochanters and femora simple, the latter not inflated or modified; tibiae with an apical appendage (Pl. I, 6) arising beneath first tarsomere (I am unable to discern whether this strange structure is morphologically part of tibia or tarsus); tarsi as illustrated (Pl. I, 6).

Intermediate legs; trochanters and tarsi simple; femora strongly, abnormally modified as illustrated (Pl. I, 7, 8, 9); tibiae with a short laminoid tubercle, bearing setae, at apical seven-ninths of ventral face (Pl. I, 9).

Posterior legs simple.

Allotype female and paratype female as for holotype save that (1) the front is normally declivous between antennal bases, (2) antennae simple, (3) tergites 4.5/1/1.5/1/1.5, (4) sternites 3.5/1/0.2/0.8/0.5, (5) legs simple. It should be noted that the metasternum is broadly concave in both sexes.

Described on three specimens, collected by Henry Dybas at light on the night of August 13, 1938, at Puerto Berrio, Colombia, and named in honor of Simon Bolivar.

This new species and *frontale* Raffray are the only pselaphids in Group XIV. They have many structural points in common and are taxonomically allied in addition to their known zoögeographic range. The truncated frontal extension between the antennal bases serves to isolate them from other members of this large and complex genus.

Decarthron frontale Raffray differs from *bolivari* in that (1) the dorsal surface of the head is trifoveate, (2) antennae with segment III triangularly obconical, IV and V of the same width, VI as wide as long, (3) anterior femora slightly swollen, and (4) the modifications of the intermediate femora are entirely different. This latter species was described on the male sex, with the habitat given as Colombia. On described and illustrated anatomy, these two species are very different, but I am unaware of the range of normal variation in either; in time, with accumulation of a representative series, *bolivari* may prove to be an infraspecific portion of the *frontale* population or it may be found to be genetically distinct.

***Hamotus (Hamotus) clavicornis* Reitter (1882)**

This species was originally described from Venezuela, and has not been recorded since. I have a specimen collected by Henry Dybas at Cali, Colombia on June 30, 1938 at 3000 feet elevation, which extends the range of the species.

***Hamotus (Hamotoides) veracruzensis fletcheri* Park (1942)**

This subspecies was described on the Panama Canal Zone population. New material extends its range southward. I have four males collected by Henry Dybas as follows: two on July 11 and one on July 21, 1938 from Villavicencio, Colombia and one on July 29, 1938 from Puerto Salgar, Colombia. These Colombian specimens are consubspecific with the Panamanian population, as the aedeagus was compared in both series at high magnification and found to be identical, even to the number and position of setae on the lateral lobes. The aedeagus of *fletcheri* (Pl. I, 1, 2) is the most primitive genital apparatus so far described in Tyrini. It is essentially bilaterally symmetrical, with well formed lateral lobes. It compares more favorably with the Nearctic *Ceophyllus* and *Tmesiphorus* rather than the Nearctic *Cedius* (Park, 1942).

Fletcheri has four neotropical allies with similar group characteristics, and may be quickly separated from these latter by the following details: *bellus* (Schaufuss) of Brazil and Paraguay has no median pronotal fovea, the transverse sulcus being merely slightly wider medianly; *hilaris* Schaufuss of Colombia has the elytra wholly impunctate; *flavopilosus* Raffray of Venezuela has antennal segments IV to VIII all equal in width and all transverse; *reichei* Raffray of Venezuela has antennal segments IV to VI transverse and VII to VIII lenticular. This last species, unknown to me, was based on a single specimen, which is probably a female, and the male secondary sexual characteristics are not yet known.

III. MEXICO

Decarthron (Decarthron) profemoralis new species

Holotype male. Measurements: head 0.30 x 0.20 mm.; pronotum 0.35 x 0.40 mm.; elytra 0.56 x 0.74 mm.; abdomen 0.44 x 0.74 mm.; total length 1.65 mm.

Dark reddish-brown, shining, with long, sparse, light brown pubescence.

Head long, rounded-triangular, with prominent, coarsely-faceted eyes; eyes four times the length of tempora. Vertex simply convex, with a pair of large vertexal foveae on a line passing through eye-centers; each vertexal fovea as large as an ocular facet. Front simply and slightly declivous, merging evenly into the simply convex, steeply declivous clypeus. Labrum medianly and transversely tumid. Mandibles large, left crossed dorsal to right. Maxillary palpi as for subgenus. Ventral surface of head as for genus, bearing the characteristic oval fossa with sharply carinated margins.

Antennae ten-segmented, distantly articulated at base, normal; segment I slightly longer than wide (0.067 mm. long); II slightly shorter than first, slightly longer than wide; III as long as first, obconical; IV, V, VI subequal, subovoidal, shorter than third; VII, VIII, IX regularly trapezoidal, as long as wide, regularly increasing in both length and width from seventh to ninth; X slightly longer than eighth and ninth united, 0.134 mm. long, wider than ninth, truncate at base, bluntly acute at apex, ventral face sinuate in apical half, the situation densely pubescent.

Pronotum with only a single antebasal fovea; this fovea nude, circular, with a diameter equal to two ocular facets.

Elytra with simple flanks; each elytron with two large, nude basal foveae, the inner at base of a deep, entire sutural stria, the outer at base of a discal impression extending half elytral length.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 5/1.5/1.4/1/1. First tergite with a pair of subparallel, slightly arcuate, discal carinae, separated by slightly less than half the segmental width, and extending for half the segmental length. Five sternites in a median length ratio of 4.5/0.25/0.25/0.4/0.5, with the fifth medianly tumid.

Legs with tarsi as for genus, and all legs simple save the anterior femora. The anterior femora are novel: each is suddenly expanded in the dorsoventral axis and compressed in the anteroposterior axis, in distal fourth of length, to form a subcircular, tumid, coarsely punctate area beset with numerous, short, stiff setae (Pl. II, 7).

Allotype female. Similar to holotype save that (1) the fifth sternite is coarsely punctate, medianly tumid, and is twice as long at the

fourth sternite, and (2) the legs are perfectly simple, lacking the striking abnormality of the anterior femora.

Described on five specimens (holotype male, allotype female, two paratype males, one paratype female) collected by L. J. Lipovsky at light on the night of August 18, 1938 at Acapulco, Guerrero.

This species does not fit any of the known groups of neotropical *Decarthron*. Raffray separated the genus into fifteen species groups in 1904. Subsequently Park (1942) placed groups I to XIV in the subgenus *Decarthron*, and group XV in the subgenus *Decarfuss*. The new species, *Decarthron profemoralis*, must be allocated to a new group (Group XVI) in the subgenus *Decarthron*.

The characteristics of the new group XVI may be tabulated as follows: (1) front of head simply declivous between antennal bases; (2) pronotum with no lateral foveae, but with a single, median antebasal fovea, and the base lacking a row of sharply-cut punctures; (3) antennae not abnormal in either sex, the intermediate segments being subequal and subovoidal; (4) posterior tibiae simple, and not inflated in either sex; (5) intermediate femora simple, not abnormal in either sex; (6) anterior femora abnormal in the male sex.

Within this group diagnosis the combination of normal antennae, normal intermediate femora and abnormal anterior femora in the male sex is diagnostic for practical purposes. Furthermore, the abnormality of the male anterior femora is qualitatively different from the subapical excavation of anterior femora of males in certain other groups. In these latter the intermediate femora are usually extravagantly modified, and the anterior femora of such males are often medianly dilated in the dorsoventral axis, and have a scar or excavation on the apical declivity of this femoral dilation. Such a scar is usually glabrous, or more uncommonly granulated; is of variable size and of variable form (circular, oval or oviform); and lies on the dorsal or dorsoanterior femoral face. On the other hand, in males of Group XVI the anterior femora are not dilated medianly, lack this distinctive excavation, and the apical end of the femur is suddenly swollen on the anterior face, as previously described, appearing as a diminutive pin-cushion.

***Decarthron (Decarthron) sandersoni* new species**

Type male. Measurements: head 0.30 x 0.40 mm.; pronotum 0.33 x 0.33 mm.; elytra 0.60 x 0.74 mm.; abdomen 0.34 x 0.67 mm.; total length 1.57 mm.

Light brown, shining, with moderately long, moderately abundant, lighter brown pubescence.

Head rounded-trapezoidal, with prominent, coarsely-faceted eyes four times as long as tempora. A pair of large, nude vertexal foveae

on a line through the second row of ocular facets; each fovea 0.03 mm. in diameter, and larger than an ocular facet. Front, clypeus, labrum and mandibles as in *profemoralis*. Maxillary palpi as for subgenus. Ventral surface of head as for genus.

Antennae ten-segmented, distantly articulated, abnormal; segment I longer than wide, 0.067 mm. long; II shorter than first, subquadrate; III as long as first, obconical; IV and V subequal in length and width, subobconical, each shorter than third and slightly longer than wide; VI and VII abnormal, distinctly wider and slightly longer than fifth, each subquadrate from a dorsal view but distinctly transverse from a mesial view (this is a consequence of their dorsal faces being swollen to form a tumid process which is subacute at mesioapical angle, and since their lateral faces and ventral faces are normally convex, the segments are asymmetrically articulated); III subquadrate from dorsal face, distinctly transverse from the mesial face, but mesially narrower than either the sixth or seventh; IX slightly wider than seventh and slightly narrower than eighth mesially, regularly subquadrate; X as in *profemoralis*, 0.15 mm. long, distinctly longer than preceding two segments united.

Pronotum subglobular with no lateral foveae; a median antebasal fovea present, this being nude, with the diameter of an ocular facet.

Elytra as in *profemoralis*.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 4/1.5/1/1/1 with first tergite bearing a pair of discal, divergent carinae, half the segmental length and separated by slightly less than three-fifths the segmental width. The tergites narrowing rapidly from first to fifth, with the latter being obtusely triangular from a dorsal view. Five sternites in a median length ratio of 3.5/0.2/0.25/0.2/1.25. The fifth sternite obtusely triangular; deeply, medianly impressed in basal half and tumid in apical half.

Legs with trochanters, tibiae and tarsi normal. Anterior femora slightly swollen on dorsal face, bearing an oviform, glabrous excavation in distal two-fifths. Intermediate femora dorsoventrally expanded, the dorsal face being medianly angulate; this expanded area laterally asymmetrically compressed, with a broad excavation on anterior face extending nearly to ventral face, and the posterior face with a less extensive, sharply angulate excavation ending in a nearly vertical sulcus in apical fourth; the carinoid ridge, formed between these two excavations, oblique and medianly erected in an angular process. Posterior femora normal.

Described on one male (the type) collected by L. J. Lipovsky at light on the night of August 18, 1938 at Acapulco, Guerrero. I take pleasure in naming this distinctive species for my friend Dr. M. J.

Sanderson. It is a member of Group VI and within this group is most closely allied to *quadrifoveatum* Fletcher (1928, p. 222). From this latter species it differs in numerous details. *Quadrifoveatum* has antennal segment VI subovate and subequal in width to IV and V and the intermediate male femora have both the apical and basal edges of the excavation armed with a truncate spine.

***Decarthron (Decarthron) punctatum* Fletcher (1928)**

Originally described on six males taken December 19, 1926 at light from Veracruz, Veracruz; it has not been reported since.

It is pleasant to record it again, and from the Pacific side of Mexico. My specimen is a male collected by L. J. Lipovsky at light on the night of August 28, 1938 at Acapulco, Guerrero.

***Decarthron (Decarthron) lipovskyi* new species**

Holotype male. Measurements: head 0.23 x 0.33 mm.; pronotum 0.29 x 0.33 mm.; elytra 0.47 x 0.60 mm.; abdomen 0.40 x 0.56 mm.; total length 1.4 mm.

Light brown, shining; pubescence lighter brown, subprostrate, moderately long and abundant.

Head transverse-trapezoidal with prominent, coarsely-faceted eyes four times as long as tempora. Vertex strongly convex, with a pair of deep, circular, nude vertexal foveae on a line through the second row of ocular facets; each fovea with the diameter of an ocular facet, and located on the declivous apical area of the convex vertex, each fovea nearer the adjacent eye than to each other. The usual post-antennal incisure well-developed. Front simple, gently declivous between small antennal tubercles, with a distinct fovea impression mesiad of each tubercle. Clypeus steeply declivous, at nearly right angles to vertex, simple. Labrum transverse, tumid, with arcuate distal margin. Mandibles relatively small, left crossed dorsal to right. Maxillary palpi as for subgenus. Ventral surface of head as for genus.

Antennae ten-segmented, distantly articulated, normal; segment I elongate (0.067 x 0.04 mm.); II as wide as first, quadrate; III obconical, longer than second, slightly shorter than either first or ninth; IV, V, VI subequal, ovoidal, slightly shorter and slightly wider than third; VII slightly shorter than sixth, transverse-trapezoidal; VIII larger than seventh, transverse-trapezoidal; IX quadrate, larger than eighth; X as long as preceding three united, wider than ninth, obliquely subacute apically and truncate basally, with the usual pubescent sinuation on ventral face in apical third.

Pronotum transverse-trapezoidal, with no lateral foveae, but with a single median antebasal fovea having a diameter of two ocular facets.

Elytra coarsely punctate, with simple flanks; each elytron as in *profemoralis*.

Abdomen with five tergites in a length ratio of 4/1.25/1/1/1 with first having a pair of arcuate-divergent discal carinae half the segmental length as a whole (two-thirds the segmental length at their location) and separated by half the tergite width at their apical ends. Fifth tergite coarsely punctate. Five sternites with a median length ratio of 4/0.2/0.2/0.4/0.5 with the last two subvertical and hence at a different plane from the preceding three, the last tumid.

Wings very well developed, 1.7 mm. long.

Legs with simple trochanters. Anterior femora dilated dorsoventrally, with dorsal face deeply and abruptly sinuate in distal half. Intermediate femora dilated dorsoventrally, with dorsal face deeply and abruptly sinuate in distal half, the sinuation excavated on the dorso-posterior face, with a strong spine at basal end of excavation, but no spine at apical end of excavation (separating this species from *denticulatum*), and no irregularity or process on carinoid ridge of excavation (separating this species from *vulneratum*); a laminoid, triangular tooth at ventral limit of excavation far down on posterior face and nearly beneath the apical spine (Pl. II, 6). Posterior femora simple. Tibiae not inflated; anterior with an apical spatulate process; intermediate with a short apical spine; posterior with a spicular apical spine. Tarsi as for genus.

Allotype female as for holotype in essential details, save that the anterior and intermediate femora are entirely simple.

Described on four males (holotype and three paratypes) and two females (allotype and paratype) collected at light on the nights of August 18 and 28, 1938 at Acapulco, Guerrero by L. J. Lipovsky, in whose honor this species is named. This addition to the Pacific coast fauna of Mexico is a member of Group IX. It is most closely resembled by *vulneratum* Raffray (1904, p. 192, fig. 82) but the latter has entirely different basal abdominal carinae, and the excavation of the male intermediate femora is qualitatively different. It also resembles *denticulatum* Fletcher (1928, p. 224, fig. 26) of Group VIII but the latter has both apical and basal ends of the male intermediate femoral excavation spined.

***Decarthron (Decarthron) fractifrons* Fletcher (1928)**

Originally described on eight males and twelve females taken on December 19, 1926 at light from Veracruz, Veracruz; it has not been reported since.

I am pleased to record this distinctive species again, and from the Pacific side of Mexico. I have one male collected by L. J. Lipovsky at light on the night of August 28, 1938 at Acapulco, Guerrero.

Fletcher says of the variation within this species population (1928, p. 218) "The protuberance on the undersurface of the first antennal segment varies considerably in the material before me. In the type it is distinct, but in other males it becomes less distinct, while in a few it is entirely wanting."

The Acapulco male has the process, arising from the ventral face of the first antennal segment, developed into a truncate, slender tubercle (Pl. II, 5) and, in this accentuated form of this character, joins the type at the extreme right of a curve depicting normal variation of this structure in *fractifrons*.

Since the type came from the Atlantic side and the Acapulco male from the Pacific side, the very small amount of evidence at hand (nine males) is against subspeciation in *fractifrons* on the two sides of the Central Mexican Plateau. Again, since the species is not known outside of Mexico, there is no evidence to show whether the population has dispersed from either side through the Tehuantepec Isthmus from a Mexican center, or has spread from a more southern center northwards along each coast and hence isolated by the inland mountain masses. That *fractifrons* occurs on both coasts, between 20° and 16° North Latitude, in both instances represented by an infraspecific population having the same general acute development of a structural character which is known to be highly variable, is all that can be suggested at this time.

***Reichenbachia mexicana* Raffray (1904)**

This easily recognized species was described as coming simply from "Mexico" and after half a century it is a pleasure to give it a more definite locality. I have a male taken at light on the night of August 28, 1938 by L. J. Lipovsky at Acapulco, Guerrero.

***Reichenbachia bifoveata* Fletcher (1928)**

This species was described on three males and five females taken at light on December 19, 1926 at Veracruz, Veracruz. It has not been recorded since its description.

It can be ascribed to the Pacific coastal region as well. I have a female from Acapulco, Guerrero, collected at light on the night of August 28, 1938 by L. J. Lipovsky.

***Reichenbachia reichei* (Schaufuss) (1872)**

In view of the inadequacy of the ancient original description by Schaufuss (1872, p. 264) of this important species, the following brief redescription is given for the benefit of future students of the family.

Male. 1.54 mm. long by 0.67 mm. wide.

Dark brown with elytra, apical margins of tergites, antennae, palpi and legs paler. Strongly shining, subglabrous, with the pubescence minute (0.01 to 0.03 mm. long), very sparse; head and pronotum minutely but distinctly punctulate.

Head with coarsely-faceted eyes of moderate size (twice as long as tempora), with an evenly, gently convex vertex. A pair of large, pubescent vertexal foveae on a line through eye-centers; each vertexal fovea with the diameter of two ocular facets. Front evenly declivous, merging into the simple, steeply declivous clypeus; a median frontal fovea far down on the front, between the antennal tubercles, this fovea also pubescent and nearly as large as the vertexal foveae. Mandibles large, each with a conspicuous, acute-triangular tooth on the external face near base.

Antennae eleven-segmented, very abnormal (Pl. II, 8), 0.83 mm. long; segment I elongate, with dorsal face suddenly tumid in apical half; II elongate, shorter than first; III small, obconical; IV transverse-moniliform; V transverse, larger than fourth; VI large, twice as long as fifth, with the entire ventral face foveate; VII and VIII very short, very transverse; IX large, transverse, with mesial face much longer than lateral face, and ventral face with an irregular, excentric excavation; X larger than any other segment, elongate, with ventral face bearing a deep sinuous, setose fossa; XI nearly as wide as, but shorter than, tenth, rounded-triangular, with a circular fovea at base of ventral face.

Pronotum with a circular, pubescent fovea on each side; and a much smaller, nude, elongate, fovea at middle of base.

Elytra with simple flanks; each elytron trifoveate; the inner at origin of an entire sutural stria; the median free; the outer at base of a short discal impression.

Abdomen with five tergites and five sternites. First tergite with a pair of very short discal carinae, one-sixth the tergite length, and separated by less than one-third the total abdominal width. Sternites medianly flattened to slightly concave.

Intermediate coxae each with a spine at mesial angle; intermediate trochanters each with a short median spine.

This description is based on a male collected at light on the night of August 28, 1938 by L. J. Lipovsky at Acapulco, Guerrero, and hence becomes a member of the Pacific coastal fauna of Mexico.

Reichenbachia reichei has one of the longest ranges known for neotropical pselaphids. It was originally reported from Colombia and Guatemala (Schaufuss, 1872), again by Sharp (1887) from Guatemala, and now it is known from Guerrero, Mexico.

The statement made quite generally, in generic keys and diagnoses, that *Reichenbachia* has contiguous intermediate coxae (Raffray 1904, 1908; Bowman, 1934; Park, 1942), is not an absolute criterion. *Reichenbachia reichei* has the intermediate coxae subcontiguous, with the mesosternal and metasternal laminae clearly discernible between these coxae as narrow processes. This fact should be taken into account in future keys to the tribe Brachyglutini, since *reichei*, and possibly other species of its genus, would not key out. For example *reichei* would run to couplet 25 in my key to neotropical brachyglutine genera (Park, 1942, p. 126). The following expansion of this couplet will serve to differentiate the three genera involved:

- 1 Base of pronotum with three large, nude, subequal foveae..... 2
 Base of pronotum with a relatively very large, often pubescent lateral fovea each side, and a median fovea which is always relatively minute, nude and either punctiform or longitudinally ovate*Reichenbachia* (in part)
- 2 Body short, subglobular, with the habitus of *Xybaris* and *Scalenarthrus*; abdomen with very narrow lateral margins; known from a single species from Blumenau, Brazil.....*Strombopsis*.
 Body elongate, subparallel and flattened; abdomen with normal lateral margins; known from twenty-five species inhabiting Chile and Cuba.....*Achillia*.

The small collection of Acapulco pselaphids discussed here is of zoögeographic importance. Previously a single species—*Jubus punctatus* (Sharp), also from Acapulco—was known with certainty from the Pacific Slope of Mexico. The present data bring the number to nine

TABLE I

MEXICAN PACIFIC COAST PSELAPHIDS

Acapulco Fauna	Nearest known locality
<i>Jubus punctatus</i> (Sharp)	None
<i>Reichenbachia mexicana</i> Raffray	None
<i>R. bifoveata</i> Fletcher	Veracruz, Veracruz
<i>R. reichei</i> (Schaufuss)	Colombia and Guatemala
<i>Decarthron fractifrons</i> Fletcher	Veracruz, Veracruz
<i>D. punctatum</i> Fletcher	Veracruz, Veracruz
<i>D. sandersoni</i> Park	None
<i>D. lipovskyi</i> Park	None
<i>D. profemorialis</i> Park	None

species, out of 134 known from Mexico. This is a pitiful showing, especially since all nine are known only from one locality on the Pacific side, and two of the three genera are especially prevalent at lights at night. A great deal of lateral coastal collecting is necessary, particularly of those species not flying to lights.

The following two keys, to genera and to species, cover the Mexican pselaphid fauna in so far as this has been reported in the literature. In this respect they may be considered as tentative and incomplete since they represent a small portion of the total potential fauna, largely undescribed or composed of species known from other parts of the neotropics and unrecorded for Mexico. In another respect these keys serve the initial purpose of covering available records, and form the preliminary step towards a detailed report on Mexican pselaphids now being undertaken by the author.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF MEXICAN PSELAPHIDAE

- 1 Antennae with apparently two (in reality with three)
 segments; always in the nests of ants.....*Fustiger*.
Antennae with more than three segments..... 2
- 2 (1) Antennae with six segments.....*Listriophorus*.
Antennae with more than six segments..... 3
- 3 (2) Antennae with nine segments.....*Bythinoplectus*.
Antennae with more than nine segments..... 4
- 4 (3) Antennae with ten segments..... 5
Antennae with eleven segments..... 7
- 5 (4) Ventral surface of head with a large, median, oval fossa
 or fovea with sharply carinated borders..... 6
Ventral surface of head with a median, longitudinal
 carina*Drasinus*.
- 6 (5) Third (next to last) segment of maxillary palpi much
 longer than wide.....*Euteleia*.
Third (next to last) segment of maxillary palpi always
 wider than long, subtriangular.....*Decarthron*
- 7 (4) Tarsi with the first two segments very small and the
 third relatively very large..... 8
Tarsi with the first segment very small and the last two
 relatively very large..... 9
- 8 (7) Third tarsal segment bearing a pair of long, equal arcu-
 ate claws*Megarafonus*.
Third tarsal segment bearing a single claw.....*Caccoplectus*.

- 9 (7) Trochanters of intermediate legs relatively long, apically clubbed or inflated, with the femora inserted at the distal face so that the respective coxa and femur are relatively distant 10
Trochanters of intermediate legs with the femora very obliquely articulated, so that the respective coxa and femur are relatively approximate..... 13
- 10 (9) Internal or mesial face of fourth (last) segment of the maxillary palpi with a longitudinal sulcus; pubescence never squamose *Hamotus*.
Maxillary palpi not as above; pubescence squamose..... 11
- 11 (10) Last two segments of maxillary palpi longer than wide *Ctenisis*.
Last two segments of maxillary palpi wider than long.... 12
- 12 (11) Last segment of maxillary palpus with apical face rounded and lacking a terminal palpal cone (not to be confused with appendage of the external face).... *Pilopius*.
Last segment of maxillary palpi with apical face angulate, with apex bearing a terminal palpal cone (in addition to appendage of external face)..... *Ctenisodes*.
- 13 (9) Mentum very wide, covering mouth and mouth-parts in large part; base of each maxilla extended obliquely on outer face into a long projection..... 14
Mentum normally small; base of maxillae not so extended 17
- 14 (13) Ventral surface of head with two oblique, converging, sharply-defined carinae in a V or Y pattern..... 15
Ventral surface of head with no oblique, converging carinae 16
- 15 (14) Head anteriorly truncate, with the antennae distant from each other at their bases..... *Sebaga*.
Head anteriorly narrowed, with antennae subcontiguous at their bases..... *Jubus*.
- 16 (14) Ventral surface with an oblique lateral sulcus on each side and a median longitudinal sulcus..... *Balega*.
Ventral surface of head without lateral sulci, but with a median longitudinal sulcus..... *Stratus*.
- 17 (13) Prosternum with a median longitudinal carina..... 18
Prosternum not as above..... 19
- 18 (17) Each elytron with three basal foveae..... *Thesium*.
Each elytron with four basal foveae..... *Mexiplectus*.

PLATE I

1. *Hamotus fletcheri* Park. Aedeagus, lateral view.
2. *Hamotus fletcheri* Park. Aedeagus, dorsal view. Both this and the first figure drawn from Colombian material at 400 diameters, balsam mount, and checked against paratype from the Canal Zone both balsam mount, and glycerine stock.
3. Pronotum of *Rhexidius gerhardi* Park, type male.
4. Pronotum of *Rhexius sharpi* Park, type male.
5. Dorsal surface of head of *Decarthron bolivari* new species, holotype male.
6. *Decarthron bolivari* new species, anterior tarsus.
7. *Decarthron bolivari* new species, holotype male intermediate femur, anterior face.
8. *Decarthron bolivari* new species, holotype male intermediate femur and tibia, posterior face.
9. *Decarthron bolivari* new species, holotype male intermediate femur, dorsal face.

PLATE I

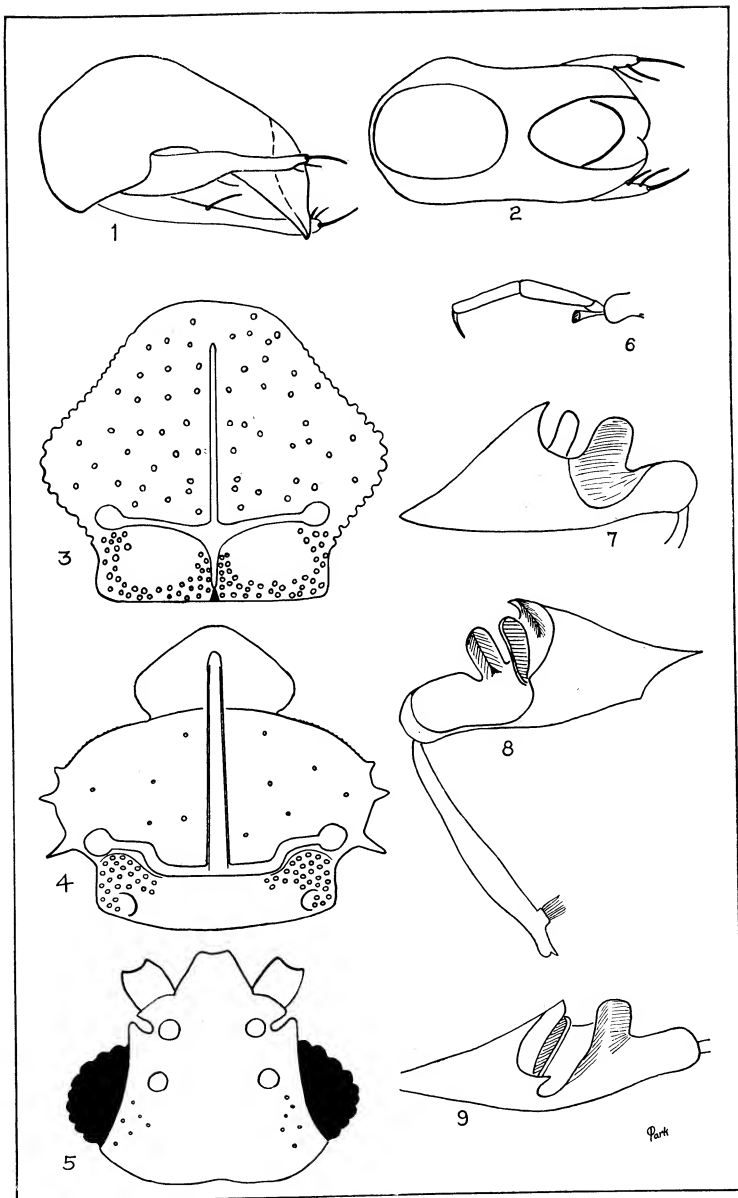
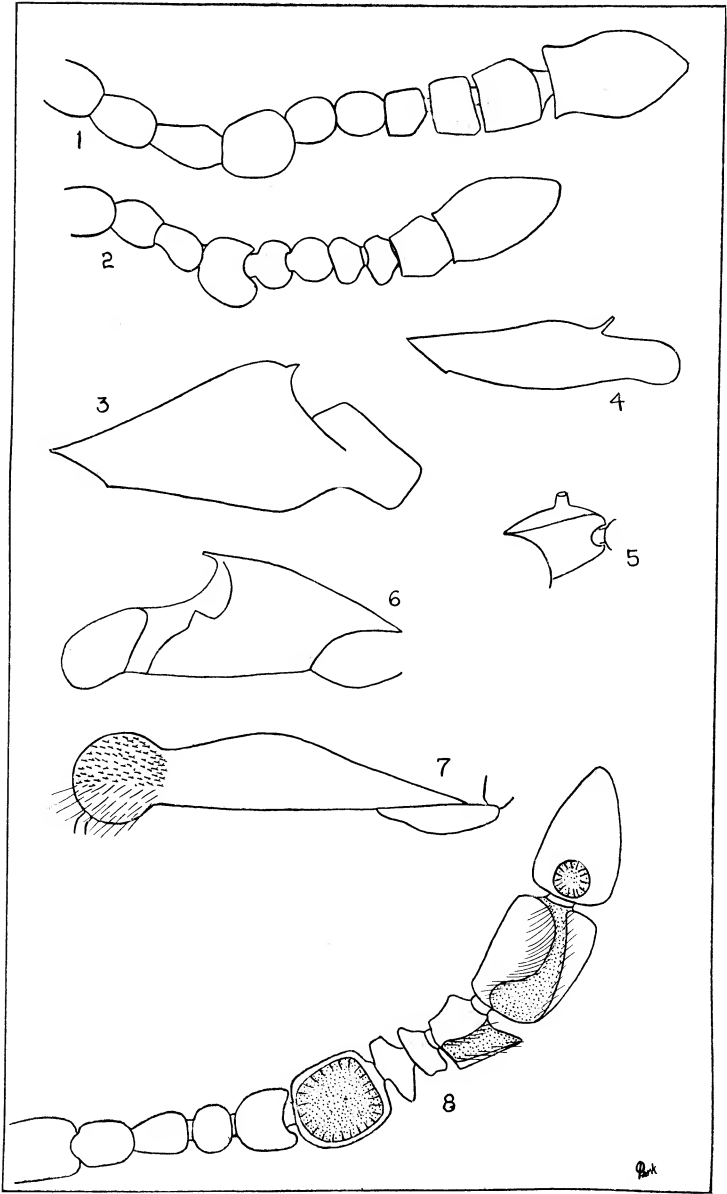


PLATE II

1. *Decarthron uveum* new species, type male, antenna (0.70 mm. long).
2. *Decarthron rudigenus* new species, type male, antenna (0.57 mm. long).
3. *Decarthron uveum* new species, type male, intermediate femur, anterior face.
4. *Decarthron rudigenus*, new species, type male, intermediate femur, anterior face. (Fig. 3 and 4 drawn to same scale as 1 and 2 of Pl. II and Fig. 3 to 9 of Pl. I).
5. *Decarthron fractifrons* Fletcher. Three-quarter view of first antennal segment, with tubercle on ventral face, and basal articulation of second segment.
6. *Decarthron lipovskyi* new species, holotype male. Posterior face, intermediate femur and trochanter. Femur 0.40 mm. long x 0.14 mm. high.
7. *Decarthron profemorialis* new species, holotype male. Anterior face, anterior femur, trochanter, coxal articulation and base of tibia. Femur 0.47 mm. long x 0.10 mm. high.
8. *Reichenbachia reichei* (Schaufuss). Ventral face of antenna. Stippled areas indicate foveae or excavations.

PLATE II



- 19 (17) Base of each elytron with the humeral angle abruptly produced as a large callus; body large (2 mm. or more in length) and globular.....*Euphalepsus*.
Elytral base not as described above..... 20
- 20 (19) Disc of pronotum longitudinally elevated into a strong median carina or carinoid swelling..... 21
Disc of pronotum not as described above..... 22
- 21 (20) Third tarsal segment bearing a single claw.....*Bunoderus*.
Third tarsal segment bearing two unequally developed tarsal claws*Arthmius* (in part).
- 22 (20) Pronotal disc simply convex, and without a median discal fovea or median longitudinal sulcus..... 27
Pronotal disc bearing either a median fovea, foveoid depression, fossa or longitudinal sulcus..... 23
- 23 (22) Each elytron with two basal foveae; front prolonged into a conspicuous antennal rostrum, with antennae subcontiguously articulated at distal end; vertex and genae with complex, tortuous sulci.....*Rhinoscepsis*.
Each elytron with more than two basal foveae; head not as described above..... 24
- 24 (23) Each elytron with three basal foveae.....*Euplectus*.
Each elytron with more than three basal foveae..... 25
- 25 (24) Pronotum with a small, subspherical to pentagonal apical lobe, and a large posterior lobe, the apical lobe acting as a bearing for the equally small pedunculate neck..*Rhexius*.
Pronotum lacking such a small, pedunculate apical lobe.. 26
- 26 (25) Lateral pronotal margins coarsely crenulate; male sex with seven sternites, this latter small, transversely ovate and partially enclosed by the sixth sternite.....*Rhexidius*.
Lateral pronotal margins nearly entire save for slight crenulation in basal third; male sex with six sternites *Fletcherexius*.
- 27 (22) Base of each elytron with either clearly-defined foveae, or with minute, punctiform replacing points..... 32
Base of elytra wholly without foveae or replacing points, being entirely unmodified..... 28
- 28 (27) Abdomen with only five sternites visible (the true morphological first sternite being covered by the posterior coxae); pronotum with neither lateral nor median basal foveae nor transverse sulcus.....*Pselaptus*.
Abdomen with six to seven sternites visible, the first as long or longer than the posterior coxae and fully vis-

- ible from side to side; pronotum always with a well-formed transverse antebasal sulcus..... 29
- 29 (28) Flanks of elytra either longitudinally sulcate or longitudinally carinate 30
- Flanks of elytra wholly unmodified, with neither sulci nor carinae 31
- 30 (29) Flank of each elytron with a longitudinal sulcus.....
.....*Bythinophysis*.
Flank of each elytron with a longitudinal carina.....*Buris*.
- 31 (29) Abdomen wholly immarginate, lacking even an external carina at base of first tergite each side.....*Dalmophysis*.
Abdomen with some margin, at least with an external and an internal carina each side at base of first tergite*Batrybraxis*.
- 32 (27) Base of each elytron with either two or three well-formed foveae 35
Base of each elytron with either four foveae or with four minute, punctiform replacing points..... 33
- 33 (32) Base of pronotum with a transverse sulcus.....*Dalmodes*
Base of pronotum with no transverse sulcus..... 34
- 34 (33) Base of pronotum with a minute, median, punctiform fovea*Xybarida*.
Base of pronotum wholly devoid of foveae or foveal impressions (save in two species, *inflatus* Fletcher and *diplorachis* Park, in which there is no fovea but a just discernible median impression at basal third).....
.....*Scalenarthrus*.
- 35 (32) Base of each elytron with three foveae..... 36
Base of each elytron with two foveae..... 38
- 36 (35) Ventral surface of head with capitulate setae.....
.....*Actium* (in part).
Ventral surface of head without capitulate setae..... 37
- 37 (36) Tarsi with a single claw.....*Reichenbachia* (in part)
Tarsi with two unequally developed claws.....
.....*Arthmius* (in part).
- 38 (35) Dorsal surface wholly glabrous and shining, with no punctures and no pubescence.....*Eupsenius*.
Dorsal surface not glabrous; punctures present, varying from minute punctulations to coarse pits; pubescence present, varying from very short to long, and sparse to abundant 39

- 39 (38) Posterior coxae widely separated....*Reichenbachia* (in part).
Posterior coxae contiguous or subcontiguous..... 40
- 40 (39) Second and third tergites highly abnormal in the male
sex (female sex unknown)..... 41
These tergites normal in both sexes..... 42
- 41 (40) Flank of each elytron with a spongiose subhumeral fovea; vertex with a pair of spongiose foveae; legs wholly unmodified*Allobrox*.
Flank of each elytron lacking a subhumeral fovea; pair of vertexal foveae nude; intermediate leg with trochanter spined, femur with a median laminoid tooth, tibia with a spine at apical three-fourths; posterior trochanters spined*Allotrimium*.
- 42 (40) Each elytron with a long dorsal (discal) stria which is sharply defined, nearly entire, extending for three-fourths of elytral length.....*Tomoplectus*.
If discal elytral stria is present, it is short, not more than half the elytral length, unusually very much shorter, and in the form of an intra-humeral depression..... 43
- 43 (42) Elytral humeri dentate or denticulate or acutely prominent 44
Elytral humeri may be prominent but never acute or denticulate 45
- 44 (43) Elytral base simply foveate, and without a transverse basal carina*Actium* (in part)
Elytral base with a transverse carina parallel to basal elytral margin*Actinoma*.
- 45 (43) Pronotum with lateral foveae invisible from a strictly dorsal viewpoint*Melba*.
Pronotal foveae wholly or partially visible from a strictly dorsal viewpoint 46
- 46 (45) Head small, triangular, much narrower than the pronotum*Pseudotrimium*.
Head large, much wider than pronotum, with the vertex vaulted*Trimioptis*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF PSELAPHIDAE KNOWN FROM MEXICO

1	Antennae of more than six segments.....	2
	Antennae with six or fewer segments.....	65
2 (1)	Antennae of ten segments.....	3
	Antennae of either nine or eleven segments.....	6
3 (2)	Ventral surface of head with a median, longitudinal carina	4
	Ventral surface of head with a median, oval fossa.....	5
4 (3)	Apex of distal segment of maxillary palpus meeting the slightly concave internal face in an acute angle, the segment being distinctly wider near apex.....	
 <i>Drasinus binodulus</i> Raffray.	
	Apex of distal segment of maxillary palpus meeting the slightly convex internal face in a perfectly rounded non-angulate contour, the segment being distinctly wider near middle.....	
 <i>Drasinus hirsutus</i> Fletcher.	
5 (3)	Third (penultimate) segment of maxillary palpus much longer than wide, subconical-ovate.. <i>Euteleia nodosa</i> Raffray.	
	Third (penultimate) segment of maxillary palpus trans- verse, subtriangular	85
6 (2)	Antennae of nine segments.....	
 <i>Bythinoplectus denticornis</i> Raffray.	
	Antennae of eleven segments.....	7
7 (6)	Tarsi with first segment small and next two relatively very large	8
	Tarsi with first two segments small and third relatively very large	98
8 (7)	Trochanters of intermediate legs with the femora very obliquely articulated, so that respective coxa and femur are relatively near each other.....	9
	Trochanters of intermediate legs with the femora articu- lated at their distal, inflated face, so that respective coxa and femur are relatively distant.....	71
9 (8)	Mentum very wide, covering mouth and other mouth- parts in great part; base (cardo) of each maxilla ex- tended obliquely on outer face into a long projection....	10
	Mentum normally small; bases of maxillae not extended on lateral face.....	15
10 (9)	Ventral surface of head with two oblique, converging carinae which form a Y or a V pattern.....	11
	Ventral surface of head without such carinae.....	14

11 (10)	Head anteriorly truncate, with antennae mutually distantly articulated	12
	Head subacutely narrower anteriorly, with the antennae subcontiguously articulated	13
12 (11)	Pronotum with a median, antebasal platform in the form of a strong spinoid process or tooth in the male (female unknown) <i>Sebaga denticollis</i> (Schaufuss).	
	Pronotal antebasal platform a prominent, transversely rhomboidal tubercle..... <i>Sebaga lamellata</i> Raffray.	
13 (11)	First tergite very long, much longer than second tergite	
 <i>Jubus punctatus</i> (Sharp).	
	First two tergites subequally long.....	
 <i>Jubus gracilicornis</i> Raffray.	
14 (10)	Ventral surface of head with three longitudinal sulci; a median, and an oblique lateral on each side.....	
 <i>Balega dentata</i> Raffray.	
	Ventral head-surface with a single, median longitudinal sulcus	
 <i>Stratus ursinus</i> Schaufuss.	
15 (9)	Second and third tergites abnormal in the male (female unknown)	109
	Second and third tergites normal in both sexes.....	16
16 (15)	Pronotum with disc medianly, longitudinally elevated into a carina or carinoid ridge.....	17
	Pronotal disc either simple, or longitudinally foveate or sulcate; never longitudinally carinate.....	19
17 (16)	Tarsi with a single claw..... <i>Bunoderus carinicornis</i> Raffray.	
	Tarsi with two unequally developed claws.....	18
18 (17)	¹ Vertex with a strong median fossa in both sexes.....	
 <i>Arthmius crassicornis</i> Raffray.	
	Vertex without a median fossa in female (male unknown)	
 <i>Arthmius plicicornis</i> Reitter.	
19 (16)	Pronotal disc entirely simple.....	24
	Pronotal disc either medianly foveate, or medianly longitudinally sulcate	20
20 (19)	Prosternum medianly, longitudinally carinate.....	21
	Prosternum not so carinated.....	23
21 (20)	Head relatively wide, as wide through the eyes, or wider than pronotum	22
	Head relatively narrow, narrower than pronotum.....	34

¹In these two species the males have six visible sternites; the females have five visible sternites.

- 22 (21) Antennal segment VIII strongly transverse, nearly as wide as IX.....*Thesium clavatus* (Raffray).
Antennal segment VIII not transverse, not wider than VII, distinctly narrower than IX....*Thesium sharpi* (Raffray).
- 23 (20) Front prolonged into a conspicuous rostrum, with subcontiguously articulated antennae; vertex and genae with complex sulci.....*Rhinoscepsis dybasi* Park.
Front and vertex not as described.....100
- 24 (19) Posterior coxae with mesial faces conically produced for their trochantal articulation..... 25
Posterior coxae with mesial faces globular to triangularly produced for their trochantal articulation..... 28
- 25 (24) Each elytron with a long, sharply defined, nearly entire dorsal stria, extending for three-fourths of the elytral length*Tomoplectus cordicollis* Raffray.
Elytral dorsal striae absent or short, never more than half the elytral length..... 26
- 26 (25) Elytral humeri acute to dentate..... 27
Elytral humeri prominent or obsolete, but never in an acute angle or dentate..... 99
- 27 (26) Base of each elytron simply bifoveate.....
.....*Actium caviceps* Raffray.
Base of each elytron with a transverse basal carina above the two basal foveae, parallel with basal margin.....
.....*Actinoma obesum* Raffray.
- 28 (24) Elytral base with neither foveae nor minute replacing punctiform points 29
Elytral base with two, or three, or four foveae, or with minute punctiform replacing points, on each elytron.... 35
- 29 (28) First sternite very short, hardly visible, and never as long as posterior coxae.....*Pselaptus cristatus* (Schaufuss).
First visible sternite long, as long as, or much longer than, posterior coxae and clearly visible from side to side.... 30
- 30 (29) Each elytral flank with a longitudinal sulcus..... 31
Each elytral flank either perfectly simple, or longitudinally carinate but not longitudinally sulcate..... 32
- 31 (30) Antennal segment II quadrate, III moniliform, IV-V slightly transverse, VI-VII transverse-crescentric with internal faces suberrate, VIII-IX very transverse with internal faces produced.....
.....*Bythiniphysis venustulus* (Schaufuss).
Antennal segment II briefly ovate, III-VII moniliform but progressively narrower, VIII-IX wider and lenticular*Bythinophysis schaufussi* (Raffray).

- 32 (30) Elytral flank simple, not longitudinally carinate..... 33
 Elytral flank with a longitudinal carina.....110
- 33 (32) Abdomen wholly immarginate, lacking even an external
 carina at base of first tergite on sides.....
*Dalmophysis cylindrica* Raffray.
 Abdomen with first tergite narrowed, and with a margin
 formed by an external and an internal carina on
 each side*Batrybraxis inflexa* Schaufuss.
- 34 (21) Pronotal disc with a small subapical fovea.....
*Thesium brevicollis* (Raffray).
 Pronotal disc with a large, elongate-oval foveoid impres-
 sion which is narrowed at both ends and isolated.....
*Thesium paraobscurus* Park².
- 35 (28) Base of elytron with either four distinct foveae, or with
 four minute, punctiform replacing points..... 36
 Base of elytron with either two or three foveae..... 43
- 36 (35) Pronotum with a transverse antebasal sulcus..... 37
 Pronotum with no transverse antebasal sulcus..... 38
- 37 (36) Elytron with a prominent humeral callus.....
*Euphalepsus myrmecocolus* Park.
 Elytra with humeral angles not erected in prominent
 callosities*Dalmodes rybaxoides* Reitter.
- 38 (36) Intermediate coxae subcontiguous, the mesosternum visi-
 ble between them as an acutely pointed and narrow
 lamina*Xybarida pusilla* (Schaufuss).
 Intermediate coxae distant, the mesosternum a flattened
 plate whose truncate end is in contact with a similar
 process of the metasternum..... 39
- 39 (38) Antennal segment XI elongate, simple, in both sexes,
 this segment at most narrowed lateromesially and sinu-
 ate on ventral face in apical third.....116
 Antennal segments IX, X, XI very abnormal in the male
 sex 40
- 40 (39) Antennal segment XI obliquely, arcuately truncate at base,
 this obliquity paralleling the convex, arcuate apical
 margin of segment X, so that XI has an acutely pro-

²*Thesium obscurus* (Sharp) was described from Guatemala and may occur in Mexico, although it has not been so reported. Sharp's species may be differentiated by the elongate discal fovea being broadest at the rounded apical end, and by its long tempora, as long as the eyes, whereas *paraobscurus* has both ends of the pronotal discal fovea acute and widest at middle, and short tempora, about one-third the length of the eyes.

- duced basal-external angle; female with a simply ovate distal antennal segment....*Scalenarthrus obliquus* Raffray.
Antennal club abnormal but not as above..... 41
- 41 (40) ³Vertexal foveae free, wholly unconnected with the transverse frontal sulcus....*Scalenarthrus cavicornis* (Raffray).
Vertexal foveae connected with transverse frontal sulcus by a fine, shallow, arcuate, inter-foveal sulcus..... 42
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³Two species of Mexican *Scalenarthrus* (*separabilis* and *adparatus*) described by Schaufuss are not taken care of in this key.

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⁵Three species of Mexican *Reichenbachia* are not integrated in this key. These are *biocellata* (Schaufuss), *impunctata* (Schaufuss), and *obnublia* Raffray which is known only from a female specimen.

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Arthmius simplicicornis (Sharp), described from Guatemala, may occur in Mexico but has not been so recorded. Sharp's species has a quadrate head the vertex of which is flattened and bears, in addition to the two vertexal foveae, a pair of interantennal foveal impressions more or less connected by a transverse sulcus, and the trochanters are simple in the male. *Plurispinosus* has the vertex strongly convex and bifoveate, and lacks any interantennal foveal impressions or transverse frontal sulcus, while the intermediate trochanter, femur, and tibia are spined.

- 121 (91) Antennal segment VI ovate and subequal in width to IV and V; male with intermediate femora having both apical and basal edges of the excavation armed with a spine*Decarthron quadrifoveatum* Fletcher.
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Male intermediate femora having the excavation armed basally by a spine, but the carinoid dorsal ridge of the excavation is simple, while the ventral limit of the excavation on the posterior face bears a laminoid triangular process nearly beneath the basal spine.....*Decarthron lipovskyi* new species.
- 124 (66) Antennal segment V elongate, twice as long as wide, its ventral face polished and excavated; VI large, half as long as V, as wide as long....*Reichenbachia sallaei* (Sharp).
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ABSTRACT

The following new species of neotropical pselaphids are described and integrated: *Decarthron* (*Decarthron*) *uveum* (Brazil), *rudigenus* (Brazil), *bolivari* (Colombia), *profemoralis* (Mexico), *sandersoni* (Mexico), *lipovskyi* (Mexico).

Six species of neotropical pselaphids, not recorded since their original description, are reported from new localities.

The pselaphid fauna of the Pacific Slope of Mexico is discussed.

Provisional keys to genera and species of Mexican pselaphids are presented.

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